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L. XVIII.

BLAIR'S BILL BALKED.

THE COMMITTEE AGAIN TAKES ADVERSE ACTION.

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Mr. Colquhoun obtained the floor, and gave way for a motion to adjourn.

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MR. CRISP IN THE CHAIR.

Commercial Bills to be Reported in April.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the absence of the speaker, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, was designated to preside over the proceedings of the house.

Leave was granted to Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, to file the views of the minority of the committee on judiciary on the bankruptcy bill.

The house spent the greater part of the day discussing bills on the private calendar of no general public interest. A resolution was adopted setting apart April 10 for the consideration of bills reported from the committee on commerce, authorizing the construction of bridges, the establishment of light houses and the bill relating to the life saving service. It is understood that the Arthur Kill bridge bill will not be brought up that day. The latter bill is one giving the Baltimore and Annapolis railroad admission to Staten Island and New York harbor. The house took a recess till half past seven o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of the private pension bills.

At the evening session the house passed thirty pension bills. The last bill to be considered was granting a pension to the widow of General W. S. Hancock. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, frequently supported the bill and quoted as precedents the cases of the widows of Admiral Farragut and General Thomas.

Mr. Price, of Wisconsin, opposed the bill, and stated that it must be considered in a full house. He knew that the country had paid \$100,000,000 for the resolution declaring Hurd elected to the seat. The vote was not made public, but it is understood that three democrats, Turner of Georgia, Green of New Jersey, and Boyle of Pennsylvania, voted against Hurd. A minority report will be made. Hurd's cause will be warmly championed by the minority of the committee, and he will conclude the debate in his own behalf.

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JAY GOULD TALKS.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESENT RAILWAY STRIKES.

He Denounces the Knights of Labor as Lawless Mob, and Asserts That They are Intimidating the Laborers—A Significant Letter to the Citizens of Dallas, Texas, Etc.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 19.—[Special.]—Jay Gould reached here last night on his yacht Atlanta, on a voyage to the Windward Islands, on which he embarked with his family on the 9th of January last. He landed in the city today, and at once went to the Western Union Telegraph office, where he was engaged for two or three hours conducting a telegraphic correspondence, and when he was found by a reporter Mr. Gould talked very freely on the subject of

THE GREAT RAILROAD STRIKE now in progress on the Texas Pacific and Gould system of railways.

"I first heard of the strike," said he, "in Havana last week."

"Public sentiment," continued he, "is against this thing, and public opinion is against you, very soon made itself felt. I will depend upon that I am speaking by the card. Here," said Mr. Gould, "is a dispatch I have this moment received," and he exhibited a dispatch from New York embodying a series of resolutions adopted by the business men of Greenville, Hunt county, and Dallas, Texas, denouncing the strike, and assuring him of the hearty cooperation of the public in resisting the demands of the strikers.

THE DRIFT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. "That," continued Mr. Gould, "shows how public sentiment is drifting, and if you want to know what I think about it, here is the answer which I have just sent:

CHARLESTON, March 19.—To the citizens of the city of Dallas and of Greenville, Hunt county, Texas: No words of mine can sufficiently express my appreciation of the kind words of encouragement and the good advice contained in your dispatch. The present strike on our system was ordered by the officers of a secret organization, because a neighboring railroad, in the control of the highest court in the land, had seen fit to discharge one of their employees, and with no other complaint than that of the Missouri Pacific, and without any warning or shadow of justification, the entire business of four states and one territory are completely paralyzed, and the millions of residents citizens are deprived of the railway facilities which their entire prosperity depends upon, and to the enjoyment of which they have legal rights, paramount to any secret organization, because their rights are secured to them by the laws of the land. 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THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE ATLANTA KNIGHTS ADDRESS-
ED BY MR. TREVILLICK.An Interview With Mr. Trevellick, of Michigan—He
Addresses a Large Meeting of Citizens in the
Auditorium of the Court House, Upon the
Platform of the Organization, Etc.

Yesterday's CONSTITUTION contained the announcement that Captain Richard Trevellick, of Michigan, would address the Knights of Labor in the evening at the county court house.

A CONSTITUTION met. Captain Trevellick at the Kimball house yesterday morning. He was found to be a fine looking, solidly built man apparently about fifty-five. Captain Trevellick expressed himself as delighted with the appearance of Atlanta, and said it had the push and energy of a northwestern city. He had seen the place in the south like it. In the course of his conversation on the labor troubles over the country, he expressed his approval of arbitration as the best mode of settling these differences. The action of the strikers and railroad receivers in Texas, in selecting a United States judge for arbitrator, was highly judicious. On a recent occasion in Providence, Captain Trevellick told the parties concerned that he would leave the matter to a man whom he had never seen, and whose name he did not know.

"Well, you are certainly unbiased," said both parties. "Who is the man you would suggest?" "Your United States district judge here, whoever he may be."

This was agreed to, and in ten minutes an adjournment was reached.

Drifting away from labor matters, the reporter said:

"Captain, you are an Englishman?"

"Well, it is very difficult to say. My father was a New Yorker. I was born on the island of St. Mary's, in the British channel, while my father was at sea. The house in which I was born has belonged to my ancestors for eight hundred years. It was built thirty years before the reign of King John, and is one of the oldest houses in existence. A portion of my life was passed at sea, and I was for a long time chief officer of an East Indian vessel."

Captain Trevellick is an exceedingly interesting man to talk to.

HIS SPEECH LAST NIGHT.

The basement of the court house was packed to its utmost capacity with an audience assembled to hear an address from E. F. Trevellick, of Michigan, who is making a tour of the southern states in the interest of the Knights of Labor.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. G. K. Woodward, chairman. On the stage were Mr. Trevellick, Samson S. Booth, M. H. Stone, William J. Ward, and W. G. Newman.

Mr. Woodward, upon calling the meeting to order, congratulated the working men of Atlanta upon their being present in such numbers, as it indicated the great interest that was felt in the labor movement. He then introduced Mr. Trevellick, the orator of the occasion, who opened his remarks with a

DEFENSE OF THE KNIGHTS

of Labor against charges that had been made against the organization by some of the leading capitalists here in such a manner that he had heard of the Knights of Labor were drunkards. This, however, did not carry with it any fact to show that all the Knights were drunkards. He had heard of preachers, congressmen, senators and lawyers being drunk, but there was nothing to show that all of any of the classes named were drunkards to excess. He also heard of preachers kissing other men's wives. There was nothing unnatural in that. He might do the same thing if he got the chance, but he would not tell it.

Among the twelve men named was one Judas, and it would not surprise him if there were more than one in the average lodge of Knights of Labor. The only way to accomplish anything was by united action. The politicians were to blame for the present condition of the workingmen. The laboring element had been told by them that they were well paid and well cared for.

THEY SIMPLY LIE.

In saying this, he desired that the newspapers should note this statement. [Applause.]

He wanted to see the day come when every mechanic would wear an insignia of office, showing that he belonged to the Knights of Labor. Then there would be no scab rats among them, and in his opinion the day was rapidly approaching when there would be none.

In the early history of Rome an edict was sent forth that it was illegal for the people to meet together and discuss public questions. The courts decided that it was a conspiracy, and it was conspiracy in one way. The people were being oppressed by the powers and they wanted to hold meetings to discuss what they could do to better their condition. This edict blocked progress in civilization. Education was suspended and knowledge failed to grow. This state of affairs continued until labor organizations

REMEMBER THE EVIL.

The rich men tell the working men to go to work, that they will look after the politics and the welfare of the laboring classes.

Now we have been listening to them and doing as they tell us for a long time, and having done so we now propose that the working men shall also run the machinery of the government. Congressmen get up in the halls at Washington and tell the farmers to stick to his plow, the mechanic to the workshop, and that they will run the wheels of the government. We do not want to run any laws, but we are willing to elect men to congress who will legislate in the interest of the laboring classes, and make laws to suit our side of the question. [Cheers.] The Knights would not use a sword in the fight. They would rely on the ballot to give them the control of the government. The Knights look out upon the world—not our world, but the world of the people—and find that its inhabitants consist of two classes.

AUTOCRAT AND DEMOCRAT.

Not the democrat in a political sense, I do not mean that, as I hold that there is neither a democratic or republican party in the union.

I say, as a Knight of Labor, to those present who are not Knights, don't get frightened this early in the fight, for you will get frightened worse before we get through with you. When we get control of the state and the national government, we will say that no child under fifteen years of age shall be put to work in a factory or any other enterprise, and not then unless he or she has had a good primary education. [Applause.]

The speaker said that the land laws of the United States were not a bit better than they were in England. The only reason why the laborers in this country had homes was because there was more land here than the thieves congressmen could steal. [Applause.] Referring to the manner in which some cotton factories paid for labor, he said that in South Carolina there were five cotton factories and none of them paid \$5 a year to their employees.

THEY GAVE THEM TICKETS

on the factory store, and not money.

This state of affairs would not last long, as the Knights were after them. In Pennsylvania some time ago women and children had been turned out of doors in a heavy snow storm because they could not pay their rents. He said that the man who turned his wife out of doors would have to die, and he would stand the consequences last night, while carrying goods from Killarney to Malabar for the Curtin family, the head of which was murdered by moonlighters in November last.

dearer and the barker punished for his crime, but they were opposed to his state.

SELLING THE CONVICTS

into slavery when their labor destroyed the labor of the working man.

This will be corrected by the united action of the Knights of Labor. One of the first acts of the present democratic administration was a strike at free labor. Daniel Manning let the contract to furnish brick for a government building at Fort Leavenworth, and he will make the same mistake of the convicts at Leavenworth. He soon found that the Knights would not stand that, and an act was passed by congress prohibiting the use of material furnished by convict labor, and we will make the authorities in this state do the same thing before we get through with them. [Applause.] We don't propose to let convicts remain idle while they are serving out their sentences, but we do propose to stop the present system of managing the convicts in this state. Another thing that the Knights of Labor will demand is that when a woman does the work of a man she shall receive a man's pay.

When the Knights get in power, the capitalist and the spider-legged dude will have to work for a living. The knights ask every member to refrain from drink. They can make this request but they cannot demand it, but we can and will say that no man or woman who gets his or her living either in part or in whole by the sale of liquor shall join our labor organization.

MAN-HUNT IN VIRGINIA.

A Burglar and Murderer Run Down and Captured.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19.—The man who has been hunted through Chesterfield county, across the river from Richmond, for three days as the burglar who last Wednesday morning entered the grocery store of Herman Schmidt, and attempted to blow open the safe, and who the same morning shot Police Sergeant Brooks at the depot and escaped, was brought to the city yesterday by train, and he again escaped to the woods. From the prisoner's statement that in his effort to get south through Chesterfield county, and at the same time elude his pursuers, he lost his way in the woods and gave up hope in that direction, and turned back to try and get north. He crossed the river to Richmond this evening on Belle's bridge, but as soon as he landed he was discovered and pursued by the workmen in the Tredegar works, and jumped into a boat and attempted to recross the river. The pursuers followed and captured him in mid-river, the fugitive making no resistance, although armed with a revolver. The prisoner gives the name of Charles Shaw and says he lives at 243 Pearl street, New York. He is a bookmaker by trade, and says he has been in a crowd for about a year. He acknowledges the shooting of the officer at the depot, but denies the burglary and safe blowing. The excitement when the prisoner was brought to the city was intense, and he required a detail of police to escort him through the crowds in the streets to the police station.

An examination showed that he had received a bullet in his chest, but it was not serious, and he was able to stand the trial.

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THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES TOLD BY PATROLMAN AT
MIDNIGHT ROLL CALL.A Wholesale Arrest of Thieves Who Have Been
Stealing From the Railroad—A Private Detective
Gets Into Trouble—The Sweet Brothers
Case—Persecution to Animals.

John E. Fleishman, the private detective, was yesterday bound over to the city court, by Judge Tanner.

Fleishman was arrested on a warrant charging him with cheating and swindling. Several days ago, R. W. Burnett, a stranger in the city, went to a house on Line street, and when he came away carried with him, through a joke, a small brass pin belonging to one of the women. Soon after Burnett left with the pin, Fleishman entered the house, and hearing of the woman's loss, agreed to find the pin. He succeeded in tracing the pin to Burnett and asked him to accompany him to the woman's house where he gave up the pin. After Burnett had surrendered the pin, Fleishman told him that he would prosecute him for larceny unless he gave up a ten dollar bill. Burnett gave up the money and left. This was three or four days ago. Along yesterday Burnett related the exact facts of the case to Chief Connelly, and asked what to do. The chief advised him to swear out a warrant, charging Fleishman with cheating and swindling. Burnett did so, and yesterday Fleishman was arrested and taken before Judge Tanner, by whom he was required to give bond.

Fleishman gave bond and swore out a warrant against Burnett charging him with larceny, and Burnett was arrested but subsequently released on a fifty dollar bond.

FOR STEALING FROM A RAILROAD.

For several months past systematic robbery of cars, boxes and packages has been going on in the Richmond and Danville yard and depots in this city.

Yesterday, a half-dozen persons charged with the robbery were arrested.

For a long time past the officials of the road have been paying for freight which had been stolen, and several weeks ago placed the matter in the hands of Detective Piers.

The detective soon ascertained that the thieves were being done by the employees of the road. He learned that whenever a broken box was sent to the depot for its contents were stolen and frequently boxes were broken open intentionally in the removal by the men.

The detective laid traps for the entire force, and they were all caught. The men were taken to the city and held in the city jail.

FOR KIDNAPING A CHILD.

George Gray, a young negro, and Wiley Gibson, a trio of young negroes, were passing along Calhoun street yesterday. As they passed Mr. J. T. Bates' residence his young son, who was sitting on the sidewalk, was kidnapped by the three men.

The men were taken to the city and held in the city jail.

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king traced the burglary to Charlie Clarke, a negro, and arrested him.

Walter Leonard, who is under a bond to the city court, was preparing to leave the city yesterday. His bondsmen found this out and caused his arrest, through Patrolman Lynam.

Jim Lamar, a negro, was found last night with a ham in his possession, which he had stolen from Dohme's family grocery, on Whitehall street. Lamar was arrested by Patrolman Holland.

Heywood Babb, who is wanted in Paulding county, was arrested yesterday in Atlanta by Patrolman Norman. An officer will reach Atlanta today for Babb.

HANGED IN OZARK.

William J. Ward Executed for the Murder of Jacob J. Farmer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19.—[Special.]—Wm. J. Ward was hanged at Ozark, Dale county, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock today, for the murder of Jacob J. Farmer. Ward was taken from jail at Clayton, where he had been placed for safe keeping, yesterday, and carried to the gallows here this morning. The execution was private, being witnessed only by the officers, ministers and reporters.

THE CRIME.

William J. Ward murdered Jacob J. Farmer in Dale county, Ala., September 20th, last. It was a bright September afternoon, and Palmer passed through the quiet little village of Echo on horseback, going in the direction of his home, which was about two miles from the town. He was riding a red mule, and he was alone. He was riding toward Newton. He went home that night with wounds that would not heal—more to linger but a little while and the prayers and tears of the loved ones, and he died.

Very soon after Palmer rode through Echo going home, Ward was seen to ride rapidly along in the same direction, and soon after returned rapidly. He was riding a red mule, and he was alone. He was riding toward Newton. He went home that night with wounds that would not heal—more to linger but a little while and the prayers and tears of the loved ones, and he died.

When the sun had risen, there he was dead and that little home was sabled in grief. Palmer died about 2 o'clock on the morning of the first day of October. He remained unconscious to the last, and in the presence of witnesses made a death bed declaration. The witnesses were, Charles Brannon, William Woodland, H. H. Bright, Seaborn Brannon, John J. Rivenback, and J. J. Brinefield. The dying man said that while he was riding along quietly toward his home, Ward rode up to him (Palmer) and asked him his name. Palmer told him, and then, without another word, Ward drew a revolver and shot him twice, first in the back and then in the shoulder. Deceased said he knew Ward very well. Dr. J. J. Simpson, the attending physician, said he reached Palmer on the morning of October 1st, and found him dead. He made an examination of the wounds and found that the man had been shot twice. One bullet entered the left side near the spine and came to the surface two inches below the left nipple. The other shot entered the right shoulder rather behind and came near the surface in front of the axilla. One bullet passed near the heart, and the other penetrated the right lung. The physician thought that either wound would have produced death. The weapon that did the murderous work was a thirty-two caliber revolver.

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that she retract what she had said and contradict the report. This she refused to do because she said the charges were true. Upon this Gillespie said he took down the shotgun and killed her, emptying both barrels into her head. The negro said he was sorry for the crime he had committed. He denied that he had attempted to entangle the person of Mrs. Gray. After the negro had made this confession several prominent citizens urged the crowd to allow the law to take its course.

"Hang him, hang the black brute!" "Don't give up any more, we will show none," were the expressions heard on all sides.

With a shout the crowd dragged the unwilling negro down the stairway and out into the yard. A short consultation was held, and it was decided to take the murderer outside the town to hang him. The crowd took him down the principal street of the town and stopped on the outskirts of the village. They came to a halt under a large tree, the rope was thrown over a limb and the negro was pulled up. He went up at five minutes before three o'clock. The last words he said before he hung were, "God have mercy on me."

THE HORSE GUARD DRILL.

The Governor's Horse Guard went through its weekly practice drill yesterday at the grounds on Pryor street. A large attendance of the members was noticeable. Captain Milledge thinks that the company will carry forty-five men to Savannah in May.

Jeremiah Gay's Trouble.

From the Covington (Ga.) Enterprise.

A colored preacher by the name of Jeremiah Gay borrowed Elijah Cooksey's mule last Sunday to fill an appointment in Rocky Plains district. While passing old Billie Henderson's cabin the mule showed signs of nervousness by backing its ears and rearing up behind. Gay became uneasy, and said to Uncle Billie: "Shoberly Brother 'Lige wouldn't let out a mule that tight with a nigger as Methuselah on the road to church?" "I ain't so powerful shore of that," replied old Billie, "for Cooksey is a mighty stout believer in spreading of his gospel. In less than ten seconds Gay was first in the air, then on his all-fours, and finally he found a resting place in a friendly brush pile near at hand. The mule switched its tail and lit out for the factory, while the noise from its hoofs seemed to say, 'farewell, Brother Gay.' Old Billie raised both hands in the air and shouted 'Lord help!' Preacher Gay out a stout hickory stick and went off in search of a colored man by the name of Elijah Cooksey. There was no preaching at the Plains that day, but a knock down and drag out fight came near Bone mill in which a disciple of the mortal Wesley was badly wounded.

Clubb'd Off by the Police.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—The street railway company ran one car over the line under the requirements of the charter this morning. The police assisted, and on the return trip the men endeavored to take possession of the car, but were clubbed off by the police, and one man was badly bruised. The mayor made speech to the men, assuring them of his sympathy so long as they indulge in no violence. He has the strikers in good control, ready to obey his orders. The mayor is not inclined to allow further interference.

Notes From Opelika.

Opelika, Ala., March 19.—[Special.]—The God Temple of this place had an entertainment last night to defray the expenses of prohibition. Profits were about fifty dollars.

A fine Newfoundland dog, belonging to Mr. M.W. Smith, was killed by a locomotive yesterday. The fine insurance adjusters, who have been here for some time, have about finished adjusting the losses.

Killed Her Father by Accident.

CHATTAHOOGA, Tenn., March 19.—A six-year-old child of Joseph Taylor, in Clay county, Tenn., accidentally killed her father while handling a pistol in his presence.

Suffocated to Death.

NEW YORK, March 19.—A fire occurred tonight in the apartments of Ludwig Bros, 395 avenue C. When the firemen extinguished the flames Mrs. Beck and her infant son were discovered dead, having been suffocated. An unknown man was found lying.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE.

In Arkansas, seduction is a vice that may be indulged in by persons of moderate means. The courts let the offenders off with a fine of \$20.

Miss Breckenridge, of Kentucky, has chosen the law as her profession.

Taylor, Wylie & Bailey.

Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors combining and practicing a specialty. No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719. Jno. F. Barclay & sons, Inc.

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J. P. STEVENS, 47 Whitehall Street.

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